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RUSSIAN RAID

Russian Squadron Practically United.

RUSSIANS CONFIDENT

Believed That Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff Fleets Are to Soon Unite.

WILL REACH VLADIVOSTOCK

With Both Fleets United and at Vladivostok Believed That Togo Will Not Dare to Offer Sea Battle, and That Russian Fleet Will Win.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—Nebogatoff's junction with Rojestvensky is now considered by the admiralty as practically assured and hope for a successful issue in the approaching struggle for mastery of the seas has been greatly encouraged. Nebogatoff is regarded as the Blucher of the situation. If Kamimura, like Grouchy at Waterloo, fails to prevent a juncture of the Russian fleet, as the admiralty believes he has, the impression is strong that Togo will not dare to risk an open battle against the united division of Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff can but protect themselves from torpedo attacks and possibly long range action, being prepared to draw off in the event that he is unable to make an impression.

Naval officers are prepared to see Rojestvensky loose half of his convoy, but in the face of a united division it is believed that Togo can accomplish little or nothing in the way of an opposition to the advance of the Russian fleets to Vladivostok and he must be content with the aid of the army and make Vladivostok another Port Arthur. If the fleet reaches Vladivostok instant, however, the naval officers here claim the victory won. Although there is little more than 10,000 tons of coal at Vladivostok with reinforcements of the fleet by Gromobol, Rosia and Bogatyr, and the torpedo boats now in harbor there, they claim that Rojestvensky could drive Togo off the sea and leave Oyama's army stranded in Manchuria.

There is a strong intimation that Rojestvensky has something up his sleeve which may prove a surprise. This possibility is the diversion of some of the fast converted cruisers into the Pacific ocean to raid Japanese commerce. This is from Russian sources.

It is also possible that Togo has something up his sleeve. He is apparently saying nothing and his whereabouts are unknown to any of the admiralty, but it is believed that he is not asleep.

Simultaneously with the increasing tension over the approach of a sea battle, is the news that Oyama is pressing the Russian right along the Liao river, north of Fokoman, as if getting ready to begin a general engagement.

WHERE IS PAT CROWE?

He Turned up in Omaha Mysteriously and Departed Same Way.

Omaha, May 6.—As mysterious as was his return to this city by Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy four years ago, has been his sudden disappearance. When he left the office of the local newspaper Friday night he remarked that he was going to the home of his brother in Council Bluffs, but he was not located there today.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Congregational Ministry of New England Oppose Rockefeller's Gift. Boston, May 6.—What is described in a circular as "The First Gun of Our

Educational Campaign," will be fired by the committee acting for the Congregational Ministry of New England, who protested against the acceptance of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000 by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The committee will mail to every Congregational church and every Congregational clergyman in the United States four circulars. One of them is a letter explaining the scheme, another is a sermon entitled, "The Spirit of Protest," recently delivered by Rev. A. J. Haynes of New Haven, Conn., while another is the work of the protesting committee and bears the caption, "The Issue Before the Church."

BRITT'S NEXT FIGHT.

Matched With Battling Nelson for First of July.

San Francisco, May 6.—Representatives of Jimmy Britt, the lightweight champion, and Battling Nelson met today and agreed to meet next Wednesday afternoon and sign articles for a match between the two pugilists. The fight is to take place in this city the last week in June or first week in July. Upon suggestions made by Charlie Mitchell, the Britt contingent consented to a forfeiture of the championship title to Nelson in the event of Britt's failure to cover Nelson's forfeit of \$2500 posted today.

FRANCE DENIES IT.

Have Not Violated the Neutrality Laws of the Nations.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—Private advices from Paris say that the governor of Indo-China, M. Beau, reports renewed Japanese complaints of a violation of the French neutrality are unfounded.

After leaving Kamranh Bay, they says, Rojestvensky stopped nowhere in French waters over 24 hours. The charges of shipping contraband from Saigon to the Russian fleet is being investigated.

PRESIDENT RETURNS

Roosevelt and Party Arrive at Glenwood Springs.

ADDRESSES A LARGE CROWD

Thanks the People of Colorado for Permitting Him to Enjoy His Vacation Within the States and Advocates Irrigation Projects for the State.

Glenwood Springs, May 6.—Rising at 6:30 a. m. in the wild mountain camp, 16 miles from New Castle, President Roosevelt today rode in the saddle 30 miles to this city. He arrived at 3:30 p. m., visited the hot vapor baths and had luncheon in his apartments. He also participated in a local program and made an address to the villagers; had dinner with a few friends in his private dining car; worked with Secretary Loeb on important matters of state and retired at an early hour. He will pass a quiet Sunday and start for Washington on Monday morning.

The hunt was remarkably successful, considering the fact that the party had less than one week of good weather. The balance of the time they were in the mountains the hunters huddled around camp fires, trying to get away from the severe storms that made life in the wild anything but pleasant.

This week ten bears and four bobcats were taken by the party during the hunt. Of the bears killed the president got four and Dr. Lambert the others. Most of Lambert's were small and were referred to by the president as "Lambert's Dollie set."

The president's greeting to the people of Glenwood Springs took place from the elevated court in the hotel Colorado. The spectators stood on the ground below. Mayor Parkinson introduced the chief executive and the crowd cheered. After a moment he began to speak. The address was short but he told the people how much he believed in Colorado; endorsed the irrigation projects as well as private enterprises which was annually enriching the state, and thanked the Colorado citizens for permitting him to enjoy a three weeks' vacation.

WILLIAMS WINS

Result of Portland Primary Election.

RETURNS INCOMPLETE

Mayor Williams Will Have Majority of About One Thousand for Mayor.

DEMOCRATS ALSO NOMINATE

A Light Vote Polled After One of the Most Spirited and Exciting City Primary Elections Held Under the New Direct Primary Law.

Portland, May 6.—Mayor George H. Williams was renominated for mayor of Portland today by the republican party in the direct primary election by a plurality of 1000. Dr. Harry Lane received practically the unanimous nomination by the democrats.

Notwithstanding considerable interest was manifest the election passed off quietly. When it was found that the saloon element had switched from Merrill to Williams, there was no doubt as to the result of the contest. The voters preferred Williams' conservative policy toward the saloons to Merrill's open town policy. It is believed that the contending republican factions will support Williams at the election.

BREWERS' STRIKE.

Efforts Will Be Made to Bring Foreign Beer Into Seattle.

Seattle, May 6.—The proprietors of breweries involved in the strike throughout western Washington will meet at Seattle tomorrow. It is now claimed that the meeting is called for the purpose of cleaning up routine business, but special interest is attached to it by the strikers.

The joint executive board having the strike in charge is extending the boycott. Arrangements are being made to bring into Seattle beer manufactured by foreign firms. In this way, by patronizing saloons that sell foreign beer, not controlled by the brewery trust, the strikers expect to bring the proprietors to terms.

OREGON LUMBERMEN.

Meet in Portland Yesterday and Perfect Organization.

Portland, May 6.—The Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association was organized yesterday by the lumbermen representing a daily output of 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The organization includes mills in all the counties of Washington and Oregon, bordering on the Columbia river.

The following were elected officers of the association: Philip Buehner, president; L. J. Wentworth, Portland; W. R. Hume, Astoria; George R. Kelly, Eugene; C. W. Thompson, Cascade Locks; and L. J. Simpson, North Bend, vice presidents; E. C. Knapp, treasurer, and George M. Cornwall of Portland, secretary.

The association discussed trade conditions and agreed by those present to ask better prices. No stipulated price was agreed upon.

To Arbitrate Strike.

Springfield, May 6.—Although not formally agreed to, it is believed that Governor Deen will act as the third member of the arbitration committee to settle the teamsters' strike in Chicago.

OKLAHOMA CYCLONE.

Little Town of Owl Practically Wiped Out Today.

Oklahoma City, May 6.—The details of a cyclone which nearly wiped out the little town of Owl, I. T., yesterday afternoon, place the number of persons seriously injured at seven, one fatally.

The injured were in the schoolhouse

when the storm struck and the building collapsed, pinning many children in the debris. Several of them almost miraculously escaped death. The business portion of the town was almost totally destroyed. The property losses amount to about \$75,000.

BROUGHT REFUGEES.

Japan Liner Iyo Maru Reaches Seattle With Prisoners.

Seattle, May 6.—On the Japan liner Iyo Maru, which reached port last night from the orient, came as passengers Captain Watson, formerly master of the British tramp steamer Wyfield, Captain Gibson, who commanded the Sylvania and Captain McKendall of the Scotsman. All three were captured in an attempt to run the Vladivostok blockade with contraband cargoes, and all lost their ships through the decision of the Nagasaki prize court.

Captain Watson stated that if it had not been for the ice he and the others would have been successful for at the time they entered the waters in the vicinity of the Russian port there was not a Japanese cruiser in sight. The ice was too thick, however, all efforts to get through being bootless, and when the ships managed to get out into open water they ran directly into the arms of the Japanese.

Steamer Stuck in Ice.

North Sydney, B. C., May 6.—Word was brought here today by the steamer Bruce, that the Canadian Pacific steamer, Lake Champlain, bound from Liverpool to Montreal, was fast in the ice 45 miles northwest of Cape Ray, N. F. The Champlain has 1500 passengers.

Child Burned.

Chattahoochee, Wash., May 6.—While Ada, the 6-year-old daughter of Freeman Stanley, was playing around the blazing stumps, her clothing caught fire and she was so badly burned that she died in terrible agony a few hours later.

SIEZED BY RUSSIAN

Russian Torpedo Boats Capture Sailing Vessel and Burn It.

THE CAPTAIN IS IMPRISONED

Their Object Was to Torpedo the Japanese Patrol at Night and Plan a Division So That Rojestvensky's Fleet Would Be Able to Reach Port.

Tokio, May 6, 4 A. M.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers from Vladivostok appeared westward of Hokkaido, off Sutsu yesterday.

They seized and burned a small sailing vessel and imprisoned the captain and disappeared to the northwest. They were evidently returning to Vladivostok. There is a possibility that they have destroyed other small craft, although no reports to that effect have been received.

The object of their visit is not clear. It is thought that probably they hoped to torpedo the Japanese patrol at night and it is also suggested that the Vladivostok vessels plan a diversion to assist the fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky.

CONTROL OF MANCHURIA.

Chinese Officials Oppose the Japanese Opening Manchuria.

Victoria, B. C., May 6.—Mail advices from Japan include an epitome of opinions of Chinese statesmen wired from Peking to the Tokio Asahi to the effect that Chinese officials would not consider it a wise step on the part of Japan to insist on the opening of Manchuria. The Chinese consider it natural that Japan should expect to take over leases granted to Russia of Port Arthur, Dalny, Harbin, etc., but consider that China would oppose such a step until the matter is considered. The officials state it to be the intention of China to station 50,000 troops in Manchuria when peace is restored. They say China will not seek the intervention of a third power to settle the Manchurian question, but hear that the powers may intervene with disadvantage to both Japan and China.

HONOR CHOATE

Bouquets Thrown by America and England.

APPROPRIATE ADDRESS

King and Queen and President Roosevelt Toasted in Eloquent Languages

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH UNITY

England's Prominent Statesmen Pay a Glowing Tribute to America and the Friendly Relations Existing to Which Ambassador Choate Responds

London, May 6.—The banquet in honor of retiring Ambassador J. H. Choate in the Mansion house last night was spread in the Egyptian hall which was draped with the banners of past lord mayors and the flags of the colonies. Arranged behind the lord mayor and Mr. Choate was the corporate plate centerpiece crossed by a huge sword and mace, while the smaller pieces on this wonderful silver service including the enormous loving cup were used on the tables. The rich red uniforms of the army officers together with those of members of the municipal government and a vast staff of red-coated powdered household attendants, made a gala scene.

The archbishop of Canterbury pronounced grace and the benediction. The aged lord mayor, a white-bearded, picturesque figure, in his rich costume, rose and toasted the king and queen. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proposed "The President," eulogizing him as a "genuine typical character of America, an official friend of peace, though perhaps not a quiescent disposition."

Premier Balfour, in toasting Mr. Choate, said:

"No greater honor could have been done than to have proposed this toast. He congratulated the lord mayor on being the host of Great Britain on this memorable occasion. Mr. Choate, he said, had been with Britons in days of mourning and rejoicing, of disaster and of victory, not only as the representative of a great state, but ever ready to take his part in any phase of British public life no connection with politics and had ever played his part with distinction. He hoped Mr. Choate would carry away with him much more than merely diplomatic ideas.

Mr. Balfour dilated on the close relations between the two countries and the common sentiment of amity which survived always despite the mistake of official leaders. He said that with the lapse of decades the old bitterness had been lost in the historical past; that all causes of difficulty had vanished and that there had emerged slowly but surely a feeling of common brotherhood, the surest prospect, he ventured to think, of international peace and progress. In conclusion Mr. Balfour said this farewell to Mr. Choate was not formal and official, but came from their hearts.

On rising Mr. Choate was greeted with rounds of applause. He spoke at considerable length and with much feeling. He said that he was homesick and glad to be returned to his native land, where old friends were diminishing as fast as new ones were making here. If he remained much longer, he said, he would have a worse disease than homesickness, namely, Anglomaniac. An American president had once wisely said that he would not trust an ambassador in England more than four years; because the English would spoil him. They would not spoil him as the children of Israel spoiled the Midianites, but contrarywise, by heaping compliments and benefits on them. He said he did not dare trust himself to speak of the honor he felt in being the guest of such an assembly gathered to say farewell. "Although too much credit has been attributed to me," Mr. Choate said, "for the hap-

py and delightful relations now existing between the two countries. If I have contributed to maintain what I found on taking up my post the last six years will be the proudest of my life. The real reason for the happy state of affairs between the countries does not belong to any ambassador, but the two men responsible for their relations are Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Hay. I have never been called into the presence of the king or his illustrious consort without finding them also full of friendship for the country I represent. The king's instincts for peace are unerring and his genius for conciliation perfect, as he has shown the world in recent weeks.

Before concluding Mr. Choate paid a tribute to Whitelaw Reid, his successor as ambassador at the court of St. James, and read from his recent speech in New York as a worthy introduction of the new ambassador. He said the British people would find that his successor and old friend had been a lifelong advocate of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Choate will be formally called to the bench of the Middle Temple on May 9, when it is expected King Edward, who is also a bencher, will be present. This is a purely private function.

REFORM IN CHINA.

Government Will Do Away With Cruel and Inhuman Punishment.

New York, May 6.—A recent memorial presented by Wu Ting Fang, former minister at Washington, has just been confirmed, cables the Peking correspondent of the Herald. Whipping as a punishment is abolished, and imprisonment at hard labor is substituted for minor offenses.

Young offenders will be confined separately from criminals and will be taught some trade. Prisoners will be fed by the government.

The memorial refers to America and European laws, showing the bad results of whipping and the great improvement due to lighter punishments and the employment of prisoners at useful trades.

PHILIPPINE POLICY

Secretary Taft Replies to Critics on Administration.

CHINESE ARE NOT NECESSARY

Claimed That the Government Is Spending Too Much Money on Education and That There Were Too Many Officeholders in the Islands.

Washington, May 6.—Secretary of War Taft, former governor of the Philippines, talking informally before the national geographical society about the conditions in the archipelago, replied to criticisms that have been made by Englishmen of the administration and conditions existing in the islands. The criticisms were to the effect that the American government spent too much money in education; alleged there were too many public officers there; referred to the lack of good roads, criticized the civil service, and thought that the government was too expensive and referred to the question of Chinese immigration. The secretary replied with vigor to the criticisms made, declaring that in view of the peculiar conditions existing they were not well founded. Secretary Taft argued against the contention that it was necessary to admit Chinese to the Philippines in order to build up the islands. There was a deep feeling against the Chinese, of whom there there now 50,000 in the Archipelago. Filipino labor he was confident was capable of being trained effectively for the development of the islands. While the islands may develop more slowly with Filipino labor, that development, he said, will be much more advantageous to them.

Quiet in Warsaw.

Warsaw, May 6.—Yesterday passed without disorders. Governor General Namniovitch left the castle for a drive about the city for the first time since last week. His carriage was wrecked and followed by strong detachments of Cossacks.